

NEW GOODS

Hammer's Variety Store.

The subscriber invites the attention of the public to the large assortment of Goods received at his Variety Store, on the West corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa., which he will be pleased to show to all who may favor him with a call. The stock consists, in part, of:

COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, SYRUP, HONEY, TEAS,
Spices of all kinds, Salt, Fish, Oil, &c.; also the largest and best stock of

CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,
ever offered in the place; also, HARDWARE and TABLE CUTLERY, Coffee Mills; a large assortment of Cedar Ware, such as Tubs, Buckets, Churns, &c.; Willow Baskets, of all sizes, Ladles, Trussing Baskets, Brooms, Whisks, &c.; Crackers, (a superior article,) Cheese, Pickles, Confections and Fruits of all kinds. Also, constantly on hand a full supply of the best

FAMILY FLOUR,

and different kinds of Feed, HAM and BACON, Hominy and Beans, Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars, with a large variety of Fancy Articles—all of which will be sold at remarkably low prices for country produce.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and invites purchasers to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Oct. 7.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Fresh Fall Dry Goods,

AT GREAT BARGAINS!

D. MIDDLECOFF is now opening an extensive and beautiful supply of FALL GOODS, direct from Philadelphia, which have been selected with great care, from the best fabrics, and latest styles, out of a full market, comprising a splendid assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, and every thing desirable and useful for Gentlemen's wear—all of which can and will be offered at *enormously low prices*. I would respectfully invite the attention of buyers to an examination of my large stock of superior goods, feeling confident that I can offer extra inducements to all who may favor me with a call.

Oct. 7.

NEW GOODS.

GEORGE ARNOLD

Has just returned from Philadelphia, and is now opening at the Old Stand, as large a stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

as has been offered to the public at any time—amongst which are

VERY CHEAP

Cloths, Gaitings, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Jeans, Corbs, Flannels, Blankets, French and English Merinos, Paramatta and Hungarian Cloths, Alpaca, figured and plain Lustres, M. Delaines, Gingham, Calicoes, plain and fancy Silks, Long and square Shawls, Bonnet Velvets, Plushes and Silks, Ribbons, Gloves and Hosiery; a large stock of Domestic, together with almost every article in the Dry Goods line.

Also, a large stock of Fresh

Groceries and Queensware,

All of which he will sell as cheap as they can be offered by any other store in this place. Please call, examine and judge for yourselves.

Gettysburg, Sept. 23.

IMPORTANT!

Friends and Fellow-Citizens:

THE time is again approaching when the winds of the North, and the pitiless storms of Winter will sweep in all their fury over the land—when the human body will require protection from the chilling atmosphere, and the angry elements of "Old Boreas." You will therefore please bear in mind that it will be greatly to your advantage to call at SAMSON'S Cash, One-price

Clothing & Variety Store,

(immediately opposite the Bank) where you will find one of the largest, cheapest, and most fashionably selected stock of READY MADE CLOTHING ever offered in the "Blue-ribbon County," and at such prices as cannot fail to attract the subscriber believing in the old motto, that a "nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling."

The one-price system will be strictly adhered to. My goods are marked at the lowest living profits, and the asking price is the price at which goods will be sold, and from which no abatement will in any instance be made, which is the only guarantee that can be given to protect the public from imposition. It being it to be a much better system than that of the grab game, of securing enormous high prices and selling for such low prices.

My friends and the public generally are most respectfully invited to call and examine my assortment of clothing before making their purchases, and they will be convinced that it is the interest of every man who studies economy, to purchase his clothing at Samson's. Thankful for past favors, the subscriber would return his most profound thanks to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, and he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of public favor.

MARCUS SAMSON.

Gettysburg, Oct. 28.

HATS AND CAPS!

BOOTS AND SHOES!

THE subscriber has just returned from the City with a new and full supply of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

of all kinds, prices, and styles, which will be sold cheap. If Remember this Store for putting down for the "ten times," the head and the feet—the largest and best selected ever offered in this market. Call and see.

W. W. PAXTON.

Oct. 7.

THE JEW'S CORNER ALWAYS

AHEAD!

ARNOLD has just returned from the City of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, with the largest, cheapest, and best selected stock of Goods ever before offered in Gettysburg.

Oct. 7.

KELLY KURTZ

has just received a fresh supply of Woodward & Lothrop's Nonpareil Honey Dew Canebrake TOBACCO, which he invites the attention of those interested; also, on hand and in store, a large variety of superior SEGARS.

GINGHAMS, Calicoes, Laid and Square Shawls,

Bonnet Satins and Velvets, Ribbons, Gloves and Hosiery, cheap at

JEW ARNOLD.

SHAWLS! SILKS!

ONG and Square, of every variety, from high to low price, just opened, and for sale cheap.

Oct. 7.

D. MIDDLECOFF

PLAIN and Changeable Silks, Plain & Fancy

Alpacas, Mousde laines, Plain & Fancy Cashmeres, for sale at

THE JEW'S

Oct. 7.

EAGLE HOTEL,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

(formerly kept by JAS. A. THOMSON)

THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has taken charge of the large and conveniently located Hotel, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, Pa., for a number of years under the name of JAMES A. THOMSON, Esq., and is now, as before, open to the public, and is the stopping place of the Mail stages to and from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, Frederick, and the intermediate towns. The house has been thoroughly repaired and is furnished and nothing will be left undone in the effort to sustain the high character of the House and render it worthy of the patronage of the Travelling Public.

The services of attentive servants and careful Hosts have been secured, and every requisite convenience will be guaranteed to all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage.

JOHN L. TATE.

Oct. 15.

A STORE ROOM,

in a desirable situation in the country—possession given immediately. Inquire at this office.

July 22.

ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID for sale at

the

KELLY KURTZ.

ARNOLD has just returned from the City of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, with the largest, cheapest, and best selected stock of Goods ever before offered in Gettysburg.

Oct. 7.

KELLY KURTZ

has just received a fresh supply of Woodward & Lothrop's Nonpareil Honey Dew Canebrake TOBACCO, which he invites the attention of those interested; also, on hand and in store, a large variety of superior SEGARS.

GINGHAMS, Calicoes, Laid and Square Shawls, Bonnet Satins and Velvets, Ribbons, Gloves and Hosiery, cheap at

JEW ARNOLD.

SHAWLS! SILKS!

ONG and Square, of every variety, from high to low price, just opened, and for sale cheap.

Oct. 7.

D. MIDDLECOFF

PLAIN and Changeable Silks, Plain & Fancy

Alpacas, Mousde laines, Plain & Fancy

Cashmeres, for sale at

THE JEW'S

Oct. 7.

KELLY KURTZ

has just received a fresh supply of Woodward & Lothrop's Nonpareil Honey Dew Canebrake TOBACCO, which he invites the attention of those interested; also, on hand and in store, a large variety of superior SEGARS.

GINGHAMS, Calicoes, Laid and Square Shawls, Bonnet Satins and Velvets, Ribbons, Gloves and Hosiery, cheap at

JEW ARNOLD.

SHAWLS! SILKS!

ONG and Square, of every variety, from high to low price, just opened, and for sale cheap.

Oct. 7.

D. MIDDLECOFF

PLAIN and Changeable Silks, Plain & Fancy

Alpacas, Mousde laines, Plain & Fancy

Cashmeres, for sale at

THE JEW'S

Oct. 7.

KELLY KURTZ

has just received a fresh supply of Woodward & Lothrop's Nonpareil Honey Dew Canebrake TOBACCO, which he invites the attention of those interested; also, on hand and in store, a large variety of superior SEGARS.

GINGHAMS, Calicoes, Laid and Square Shawls, Bonnet Satins and Velvets, Ribbons, Gloves and Hosiery, cheap at

JEW ARNOLD.

SHAWLS! SILKS!

ONG and Square, of every variety, from high to low price, just opened, and for sale cheap.

Oct. 7.

D. MIDDLECOFF

PLAIN and Changeable Silks, Plain & Fancy

Alpacas, Mousde laines, Plain & Fancy

Cashmeres, for sale at

THE JEW'S

Oct. 7.

KELLY KURTZ

has just received a fresh supply of Woodward & Lothrop's Nonpareil Honey Dew Canebrake TOBACCO, which he invites the attention of those interested; also, on hand and in store, a large variety of superior SEGARS.

GINGHAMS, Calicoes, Laid and Square Shawls, Bonnet Satins and Velvets, Ribbons, Gloves and Hosiery, cheap at

JEW ARNOLD.

SHAWLS! SILKS!

ONG and Square, of every variety, from high to low price, just opened, and for sale cheap.

Oct. 7.

D. MIDDLECOFF

PLAIN and Changeable Silks, Plain & Fancy

Alpacas, Mousde laines, Plain & Fancy

Cashmeres, for sale at

THE JEW'S

Oct. 7.

KELLY KURTZ

has just received a fresh supply of Woodward & Lothrop's Nonpareil Honey Dew Canebrake TOBACCO, which he invites the attention of those interested; also, on hand and in store, a large variety of superior SEGARS.

GINGHAMS, Calicoes, Laid and Square Shawls, Bonnet Satins and Velvets, Ribbons, Gloves and Hosiery, cheap at

JEW ARNOLD.

SHAWLS! SILKS!

ONG and Square, of every variety, from high to low price, just opened, and for sale cheap.

Oct. 7.

D. MIDDLECOFF

PLAIN and Changeable Silks, Plain & Fancy

Alpacas, Mousde laines, Plain & Fancy

Cashmeres, for sale at

THE JEW'S

Oct. 7.

KELLY KURTZ

has just received a fresh supply of Woodward & Lothrop's Nonpareil Honey Dew Canebrake TOBACCO, which he invites the attention of those interested; also, on hand and in store, a large variety of superior SEGARS.

GINGHAMS, Calicoes, Laid and Square Shawls, Bonnet Satins and Velvets, Ribbons, Gloves and Hosiery, cheap at

JEW ARNOLD.

SHAWLS! SILKS!

ONG and Square, of every variety, from high to low price, just opened, and for sale cheap.

Oct. 7.

D. MIDDLECOFF

PLAIN and Changeable Silks, Plain & Fancy

Alpacas, Mousde laines, Plain & Fancy

Cashmeres, for sale at

THE JEW'S

Oct. 7.

KELLY KURTZ

has just received a fresh supply of Woodward & Lothrop's Nonpareil Honey Dew Canebrake TOBACCO, which he invites the attention of those interested; also, on hand and in store, a large variety of superior SEGARS.

GINGHAMS, Calicoes, Laid and Square Shawls, Bonnet Satins and Velvets, Ribbons, Gloves and Hosiery, cheap at

JEW ARNOLD.

SHAWLS! SILKS!

ONG and Square, of every variety, from high to low price, just opened, and for sale cheap.

Oct. 7.

D. MIDDLECOFF

PLAIN and Changeable Silks, Plain & Fancy

Alpacas, Mousde laines, Plain & Fancy

Cashmeres, for sale at

THE JEW'S

Oct. 7.

KELLY KURTZ

has just received a fresh supply of Woodward & Lothrop's Nonpareil Honey Dew Canebrake TOBACCO, which he invites the attention of those interested; also, on hand and in store, a large variety of superior SEGARS.

GINGHAMS, Calicoes, Laid and Square Shawls, Bonnet Satins and Velvets, Ribbons, Gloves and Hosiery, cheap at

JEW ARNOLD.

SHAWLS! SILKS!

ONG and Square, of every variety, from high to low price, just opened, and for sale cheap.

Oct. 7.

D. MIDDLECOFF

PLAIN and Changeable Silks, Plain & Fancy

Alpacas, Mousde laines, Plain & Fancy

Cashmeres, for sale at

THE JEW'S

Oct. 7.

KELLY KURTZ

has just received a fresh supply of Woodward & Lothrop's Nonpareil Honey Dew Canebrake TOBACCO, which he invites the attention of those interested; also, on hand and in store, a large variety of superior SEGARS.

GINGHAMS, Calicoes, Laid and Square Shawls, Bonnet Satins and Velvets, Ribbons, Gloves and Hosiery, cheap at

JEW ARNOLD.

SHAWLS! SILKS!

ONG and Square, of every variety, from high to low price, just opened, and for sale cheap.

Oct. 7.

D. MIDDLECOFF

PLAIN and Changeable Silks, Plain & Fancy

Alpacas, Mousde laines, Plain & Fancy

Cashmeres, for sale at

THE JEW'S

Oct. 7.

KELLY KURTZ

has just received a fresh supply of Woodward & Lothrop's Nonpareil Honey Dew Canebrake TOBACCO, which he invites the attention of those interested; also, on hand and in store, a large variety of superior SEGARS.

GINGHAMS, Calicoes, Laid and Square Shawls, Bonnet Satins and Velvets, Ribbons, Gloves and Hosiery, cheap at

JEW ARNOLD.

SHAWLS! SILKS!

ONG and Square, of every variety, from high to low price, just opened, and for sale cheap.

Oct. 7.

D. MIDDLECOFF

PLAIN and Changeable Silks, Plain & Fancy

Alpacas, Mousde laines, Plain & Fancy

Cashmeres, for sale at

THE JEW'S

Oct. 7.

KELLY KURTZ

has just received a fresh supply of Woodward & Lothrop's Nonpareil Honey Dew Canebrake TOBACCO, which he invites the attention of those interested; also, on hand and in store, a large variety of superior SEGARS.

GINGHAMS, Calicoes, Laid and Square Shawls, Bonnet Satins and Velvets, Ribbons, Gloves and Hosiery, cheap at

JEW ARNOLD.

SHAWLS! SILKS!

ONG and Square, of every variety, from high to low price, just opened, and for sale cheap.

Oct. 7.

D. MIDDLECOFF

PLAIN and Changeable Silks, Plain & Fancy

Alpacas, Mousde laines, Plain & Fancy

Cashmeres, for sale at

THE JEW'S

Oct. 7.

KELLY KURTZ

has just received a fresh supply of Woodward & Lothrop's Nonpareil Honey Dew Canebrake TOBACCO, which he invites the attention of those interested; also, on hand and in store, a large variety of superior SEGARS.

GINGHAMS, Calicoes, Laid and Square Shawls, Bonnet Satins and Velvets, Ribbons, Gloves and Hosiery, cheap at

JEW ARNOLD.

SHAWLS! SILKS!

ONG and Square, of every variety, from high to low price, just opened, and for sale cheap.

Oct. 7.

D. MIDDLECOFF

PLAIN and Changeable Silks, Plain & Fancy

Alpacas, Mousde laines, Plain & Fancy

Cashmeres, for sale at

THE JEW'S

Oct. 7.

KELLY KURTZ

has just received a fresh supply of Woodward & Lothrop's Nonpareil Honey Dew Canebrake TOBACCO, which he invites the attention of those interested; also, on hand and in store, a large variety of superior SEGARS.

GINGHAMS, Calicoes, Laid and Square Shawls, Bonnet Satins and Velvets, Ribbons, Gloves and Hosiery, cheap at

JEW ARNOLD.

SHAWLS! SILKS!

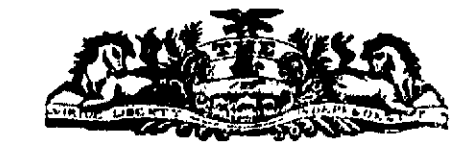
ONG and Square, of every variety, from high to low price, just opened, and for sale cheap.

Oct. 7.

D. MIDDLECOFF

PLAIN and Changeable Silks, Plain & Fancy

Alpacas, Mousde laines, Plain & Fancy



THE ADAMS SENTINEL

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, November 25th, 1850.

We are indebted to the politeness of JOHN C. BLISS, Esq., Assistant Marshal, for the Census returns of his District, as follows:

Reading township, 204 Houses, 1252 Souls.	
Hamilton " 213 " 1168 "	
Berwick " 142 " 811 "	
Oxford " 158 " 932 "	

Bank of Gettysburg.

At the election on Monday last, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of this institution for the ensuing year:

George Swope,	Lewis M. Motter,
Henry Shriver,	Alex. S. Himes,
Jacob Young,	Samuel Miller,
Henry Wirt,	John Houck,
Henry Myers,	Jacob Reese,
Wm. Douglass,	Geo. Metzger,
Wm. Gardner,	

Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company.

The following persons were elected, on the 11th inst., Officers of this Company for the ensuing year:

President—George Smyser.
Treasurer—J. B. McPherson.
Managers—Wm. McSherry, Wm. D. Himes, Richard Dorsey, J. H. McClellan, J. B. McPherson.

Judge Watts.

This gentleman presided at our Court last week, having exchanged with Judge DUKES, who presided at Carlisle. Judge WATTS has added much to his hitherto high reputation among us, from the great ability and promptness he displayed, united to a dignity and gentlemanly deportment, which pleased every man who had an opportunity of witnessing them. His praises are in the mouths of the people.

At the Court of Quarter Sessions in this place last week, JAMES WADE was convicted of Larceny, in taking and concealing the money of Samuel Durbin, Esq., and sentenced to two years' solitary confinement in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Meeting of Congress.

The President's Message.—The second session of the present Congress will assemble again at Washington on Monday next. The Message of the President will be sent into the House probably on Tuesday the 3d. It will be an important and interesting State paper, particularly as it will be the first emanating from President Fillmore, since whose accession to the Presidency questions of vast importance, as affecting the interests and stability of the Union, have arisen.

Great Union Meeting in Philadelphia.

On Thursday evening last, there was a meeting of the Friends of the Union at the Chinese Museum in Philadelphia, at which there was an immense concourse of people. Hon. JOHN SEARGEANT presided. The resolutions adopted, (for which we regret we have not room to-day,) breathe the true spirit. They declare strongly in favor of the supremacy and the sovereignty of the law: that it is our duty to support the laws of the last Congress; and that further agitation of the subject of slavery can be productive of nothing but evil; that it has been adjusted by Congress, and should be permitted to rest. They have also a resolution against the fanatics of the North and the South. A letter was read from Hon. James Buchanan, agreeing with the above sentiments, and pronouncing the fugitive slave law constitutional, and a measure that ought to be aided by. The meeting, altogether, was a most enthusiastic one, and exemplified in the strongest manner the high attachment of all present for that most sacred tie of our glorious confederation—the Union.

Hon. JAMES COOPER was invited to be present; but professional engagements in this place last week prevented his attendance. Mr. C. looks very well; and we are happy to find that he is sound to the core on the great question of Union and support of the late compromise acts of Congress.

We are much gratified to find, that in all quarters of the country, the Friends of the Union are expressing their firm determination to stand by the Constitution, and laws of Congress under it, and denouncing the "one idea" fanatics of the North and South, who are endeavoring, by their hot-headed violence, to sunder our glorious Union.

A despatch from the President of the Southern Convention at Nashville, gives a different version of the proceedings from that in the preceding page. He says the resolutions passed "affirm the right of secession—denounce the acts of Congress as unjust, and recommend a general Congress of Southern States to maintain the rights of the South, and, if possible, to preserve the Union." We shall have to wait the official account. However, it matters but little—their ravings will have about as much effect as those of the Northern fanatics.

The Westminster folks are very full, just now, of a railroad to connect that place with the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad, either by Owings' Mills, or at Cockeysville. The routes are to be surveyed.

Mr. Orin D. Paxton, of Williamsport, Pa., who was poisoned a few weeks ago by eating apple-butter infected with poison from the glazing of the crock, died on the 17th inst.

Death of Col. Richard M. Johnson.
We regret to learn that Col. Richard M. Johnson, a brave soldier during the war of 1812; for many years connected with the public Councils of his own State and of the Nation; Vice President of the United States during the administration of Mr. Van Buren; and a benevolent, kind-hearted gentleman, who possessed the esteem of all who knew him, died at Frankfort, Kentucky, on Tuesday last, whilst in the discharge of his duties as a member of the State Legislature. His illness was brief, having been seized with a second attack of paralysis, under which he suffered but a few days, when, at a ripe age, he was relieved by death.

A Grand Union Meeting was held at Cincinnati, on the 4th inst. The attendance of citizens was very large. The preamble and resolutions, adopted with great unanimity, declare that the Union is one and indivisible, and that the laws passed by the last Congress are in conformity with the Constitution, and should be faithfully executed.

David C. Martin, who left Hagers town for California about 18 months ago, returned home a few days ago. Between 70 and 80 returned Californians reached St. Louis about the 10th inst., generally in a destitute condition. Many had not the means to defray their expenses.

The mill of Wm. McClelland, Esq., situated about 4 miles northwest of Shippsburg, on the Conodoguinet, was destroyed by fire on Friday night week, together with all its contents, consisting of several thousand bushels of grain, &c. It took fire from friction of some of the works.

The steamer Crescent city arrived at New York on Thursday, bringing dates from San Francisco to Oct. 15. She has 350 passengers, and brings a million and a half of gold dust. The cholera had broken out in the mining districts, and persons were dying with frightful rapidity. There was much dread of the disease at San Francisco, and many were leaving. The news from the overland emigrants is most distressing. It is estimated that more than 20,000 were beyond the desert, destitute and suffering indescribable distress. The weary, hungry and fatigued were lying down to die on the road.

Funeral.

One of the most brutal and inhuman acts of which we have ever heard, says the Carlisle Democrat, came to our knowledge a few days since, the particulars of which, as related to us by a gentleman conversant with the facts, are briefly these:—A laboring man, lately in the employ of the Mount Holly Iron Works, in this county, lost a son some 12 or 15 years of age, by death. The coffin, being made according to the dimensions sent, was found, on placing therein the remains, to be entirely too small.—Whereupon the inhuman father coolly took up the corpse, and carrying it to the wood pile, deliberately chopped off both the feet above the ankle! Such an act of monstrosity, in a community like this, is enough to curdle our heart's blood, and make us wonder to what manner of species we belong.

Among the disastrous effects of the Tariff of 1846, effects which are now beginning to manifest themselves in all parts of the country—it is estimated that in New England alone, not less than 700,000 spindles have ceased to operate, a result which involves a fearful loss to both labor and capital. Upwards of 300,000 spindles have been stopped at Boston and its immediate vicinity.

New Hampshire.—The Whig State Convention nominated Thomas E. Sawyer, of Dover, for Governor, by 63 votes out of 105. The convention passed resolves expressing "full confidence in the present patriotic Whig administration," deploring the existence of slavery, but at the same time declares the fealty of the Whig party to the Constitution and laws.

New York and Massachusetts Elections.—The Washington Republic says that coalition democrats and abolitionists defeated the whole Whig ticket, except the Governor, in the State of New York, and that the same coalition has defeated the Whigs of Massachusetts.

An interesting marriage ceremony, in which not a word was spoken, even by the clergyman, took place on Thursday at the New York Deaf and Dumb Asylum; the bride, groom, bridesmaid, and groomsmen being all deaf mutes, and the ceremony being conducted entirely with the fingers. Previous to the marriage, a finger address was made to the inmates of the Asylum by its President.

Dr. Chamberlain, the proprietor of the apothecary store in Mount Vernon, Philadelphia county, where the substitution of morphine for quinine, in the preparation of a prescription, led to the death of a charming young lady, has been arrested, and is to hold for a judicial investigation. The young man, McClelland, is also charged in the charge.

Richard H. Whelton, a young man from Virginia, recently a student of divinity at the Episcopal Theological Seminary, committed suicide on Wednesday morning last, at the Mansion House, corner of Fayette and St. Paul's streets, Baltimore, by taking arsenic.

Blighted Region.—The Marshals report in the Nineteenth Ward, New York city, no less than one thousand nine hundred and fifty persons above the age of twenty who can neither read nor write.

For the Adams Sentinel.
A sure way to find a certain word, much used on Railroads and Steamboats.—Deprive truth of that which will change it into a book of the Holy Scripture. Take from a filthy quadruped that which will quickly change it into a delicious beverage. Rob the Atheist of that which will instantaneously convert him into a believer.—And, lastly, deprive a certain diminutive animal of that which will transform it into an ox. Then work by the rule of transposition, and you will have it. S.

A solution is requested.

From Europe.

The steamer Niagara arrived at New York on Friday, with Liverpool dates to the 9th. The Cotton and Breadstuffs market had declined. There is considerable excitement in England arising from a late bull of the Pope establishing a Roman Catholic Hierarchy in the Kingdom.

A Turkish line-of-battle ship, at Constantinople, was blown up, and one thousand persons were killed by the explosion.

Highland Hall, of Vermont, has been appointed Second Comptroller of the Treasury Department, in room of Albion K. Parris, removed.

Gen. ANASTA has been elected President of Mexico. He received the vote of twenty States, which gives him a majority.

The U. S. sloop of war Yorktown, Capt. Marston, was wrecked upon some rocks near the island of Mayo, on the 6th of Sept. The officers and crew escaped. The vessel is a total loss.

A fire broke out at Medford, Mass., on last Thursday night, which destroyed 25 to 30 houses, and rendering 40 or 50 families homeless—loss \$100,000. One child was burnt to death; and many others narrowly escaped.

A fire occurred at Newark, N. J., at an early hour on Tuesday morning, in Washington Hall, which had been occupied for several weeks by Pomeroy's Panorama of the Upper Mississippi, and we regret to state that nearly the whole of this splendid work of the artist was destroyed. The Panorama was insured in a St. Louis office for \$5000.

The loss by the burning of the railroad depot at Detroit on Monday evening last, about \$100,000, \$40,000 of which falls on the railroad company, and the remainder upon those who had wheat, flour and other property stored in the building. About 40 tons of goods in transit were consumed.—The depot was 550 feet in length and 60 feet wide.

A fire broke out in Mohawk street, Buffalo, on Thursday of last week, which did but little damage. During its prevalence Mrs. C. M. Seymour, of Cleveland, relief of Onondaga, Esq., formerly of Canandaigua, N. Y., who had a few weeks since taken up her residence for the winter with Dr. Lewis, to enjoy his professional advice and treatment, became so alarmed that convulsions ensued, and being left alone her clothes took fire and she was burned to death.

We have already noted the rebuke administered to the English abolitionist, Thompson, on the occasion of his public appearance in Boston on Friday. The New York Herald, referring to the subject, says:

It will be recollected that the object of this gentleman's mission to the U. States at this time, is to take part in the slavery agitation, which at present convulses the republic, and rocks it from centre to foundation. He did not, we suppose, calculate upon such a reception as he met with; but we are not surprised at his being treated as he was last evening. We have agitators enough among ourselves, and care but little about importing others, especially from England, which country fastened the institution of slavery on the United States, and entailed upon us all the disturbance which it is now causing. We are willing to extend all due courtesy to strangers; but we would submit to Mr. Thompson if it would not be better for him to go to one of the Southern States—Mississippi for instance—and there lecture upon the evils of American slavery, where it exists in perfection, instead of wasting his time in the North, where not one man in ten knows any thing about it? A tour of the Southern States might give him a little more insight into his favorite subject, than perhaps he ever dreamed of.

Spirit of the Fanatics.—The Centreville (Ohio) Whig announces the arrival of an abolition agitator, named A. C. Wright, from New York, to raise funds to keep up "agitation" on the slave question. The Whig says: "He is in the habit of publicly calling George Washington, a kidnaper and a negro-driver." He denounces God Almighty for not making the Bible Free-soil enough, and says he has no reverence for the name of God! Is it not too bad that such men should find encouragement and receive approbation from any part of the people of any portion of the Union?

We are pleased to see that the efforts of the recently elected authorities of Philadelphia to preserve the peace and quiet of that city have been crowned with entire success. The new police acts with efficiency and the best results.—*Baltimore American.*

An migrating party of three hundred and thirty-two Normans, from England, reached St. Louis on the 10th instant, from New Orleans. Their destination is the valley of the Great Salt Lake. Several thousand more from England will follow in the Spring.

Sudden Death.—Dr. Edward Y. Goldsborough, many years an extensive practitioner in Frederick city, Md., died suddenly on Wednesday evening week, whilst returning from visiting his patients in the country. He sought relief by lying down at the toll house, and there died.

The Massachusetts Election.

The Boston Courier, the organ of the old Whig party of Massachusetts, deplors the late election in that State as a Whig defeat. It attributes the result to "blind guides, that have led the party to ruin," alluding evidently to the free soil movement, which has caused such defection from the Whig ranks. It explains the success of Horace Mann, by showing that, in his district, the democratic vote for Governor was 1300 more than the vote for Whitaker, the democratic candidate running against Mann.—"Even the combined strength of the free soilers and dissenting Whigs," says the Courier, "was insufficient to elect him; nothing saved him but democratic votes." In a word, the Courier attributes the defeat entirely to bad pilotage in the party. It says that the attempt made, by a section of the Whigs, to crush Mr. Webster, has utterly failed as to him, but has crushed the party.

It appears that, out of 121,000 votes polled, the "higher law" party numbers 27,735, or less than one-fourth of the whole number. This defection has overthrown the Whig party, but exposed the real weakness of the higher law advocates. We said, the other day, that the people of Massachusetts, as a body, were a law-abiding people; and we should not be surprised, if the defeat of the old Whigs, by the reaction it will cause, should prove yet the salvation of the Union.

An accident of a serious nature happened in Mount Pleasant, Lancaster county, on Friday morning, the 8th inst. Mr. Jacob Blez had the top of his chimney taken down on Thursday previous, and not getting it completed on that day, it is presumed that some rubbish falling down choked up the flue. Next morning a stone coal fire was started in the room below, as usual, the gas from which entered the room above, where a young man, son of Charles Mullin, of Columbia, and grandson of Jacob Blez, was sleeping, having retired to rest late at night. As he did not make his appearance as usual next morning, they entered his room and found him a corpse! Having undoubtedly suffered by the coal gas in his sleep.—Great exertions were made by two eminent medical gentlemen to resuscitate him, but without avail.—*Gazette.*

Fatal Gambling Affray.—In a difficulty about a game of cards, on board the steamer Amazonia, in a recent passage to St. Louis, on the 18th, from New Orleans, Michael Wynne, a citizen of Pittsburgh, was shot by Dr. Craig, and died therefrom.—Although four balls had entered his legs and groin, Wynne persisted that he was not hurt, and refused to allow any examination to be made. Crime is supposed to be a student at Louisville.

The young wife of a Mr. Vizard, at New Orleans, was killed on the 7th inst., by falling from her bed-room window, in her sleep.

Baltimore Price Current.	
Flour,	4 50 to 1 62
Wheat,	1 00 to 1 05
Rye,	78 to 80
Corn,	55 to 58
Oats,	35 to 38
Brass Cattle,	4 00 to 5 52

Married.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev B. Keller, Mr. FREDERICK A. HARRISON, to Miss CATHERINE SEYMOUR—both of Wayneboro'.
On the 15th inst. by the Rev Mr. Ball, Mr. EUGENE K. MILLER, of Carroll county, Md., to Miss LOUISA C. MYERS, of this county.
On Sunday the 10th inst. at the Conowago Chapel, by Father Enders, Mr. FREDERICK STRANGLER, Jr., to Miss ABIGAIL LAWRENCE—both of Adams county.
At York, on the 7th inst. by the Rev. — Mr. JOHN DICK, of New Oxford, to Miss SARAH KING, of Hampton.

Died.

On the 26th inst. in this place, Mr. THOMAS J. WATSON, aged 27 months and 20 days.
On the 18th inst. JAMES CARR, son of Mr. Jacob Beamer, of Gettysburg, aged 2 years 6 months and 22 days.
On the 15th inst. Miss ELIZABETH HEAT, wife of Mr. Ephraim Heat, of Berwick township, aged 49 years 2 months and 21 days.
On the 18th inst. JACOB SICHTEITS, son of Mr. Jacob Maring, of Cumberland township, aged 1 year 3 months and 19 days.
On the 14th inst. Mr. CHRISTOPHER HOLLENBACH, of this county, aged about 85 years.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Auditor, to adjust the disputed items in the account of David Sagle, Jr., and Nathaniel Galt, Agents of DANIEL GALT, he will attend for the purpose of his appointment, at his office in Gettysburg, on Wednesday the 11th day of November, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES G. REED, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Adams county, to settle disputed items in the Administration account of ANNAH STOVER, Administrator of the estate of ROBERT DOUGLASS, deceased, will attend at the house of Geo. W. McClelland, in Gettysburg, on Wednesday the 12th of December next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, when and where all persons interested may be present.

ROBERT G. HARPER, Auditor.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADJUDICATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 23rd day of December next, viz:

187. The first and final account of Peter Winkert, Administrator of the estate of Mary Winkert, deceased.
188. The first and final account of John Trevel, Administrator of the estate of Peter Markle, deceased, who was Administrator of George Wolf, deceased.
189. The first and final account of William Kohns, Administrator of the estate of Daniel Hays, deceased.
190. The first and final account of Samuel Winkert, Administrator of the estate of Peter Winkert, deceased.
191. The account of John B. McPherson, Executor of the estate of William McClelland, deceased.
192. The account of William Abright, one of the Testamentary Trustees (under the will of Daniel Eyster, deceased) of the bequest of the Pan-Atlantic Insurance Company.
193. The first and final account of Henry Rea, Guardian of the person and estate of Susan Rea, Kalkreuth, George Kalkreuth, Elizabeth Kalkreuth, and Samuel Kalkreuth, all or children of George Kalkreuth, deceased.
194. The first and final account of Wm. B. Ryan, Guardian of the person and estate of Geo. S. Ryan, deceased.
195. The first and final account of Jacob Fuler, Administrator of the estate of John Stover, Jr., deceased.

WM. W. HAMERSLY, Register.
Register's Office, Gettysburg, Pa.
Nov. 25, 1850.

COLLECTORS, TAKE NOTICE.

THE Collectors of Taxes in the different Townships in Adams County, are hereby notified that they will be required to settle up their duplicates on or before Wednesday the 1st day of January next, on which day the Commissioners will meet at their office to give the necessary examinations.

JOHN C. MORRISTAR, } Comm'r.
JOHN MULLMAN, Jr., }
JACOB GRIEST, }
Attest: J. AUGUSTIN, Clerk.
Nov. 25.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Pa., there will be offered for sale, on

Friday the 20th day of December next, the following Real Estate, late the property of JOHN SINGER, deceased, to wit:

1. A Tract of Mountain land, situated in Hamilton township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Robert Little, Paxton and others, about 1 mile east of Mount Pleasant, and 4 west of Millersburg, containing

322 ACRES, more or less, about 60 or 70 Acres of which are cleared, the balance a thriving Chestnut TIMBER.

2. TWO ONE-STORY HOUSES, one with a Log Barn and Stable erected thereon. There is also a Spring of excellent water on this land, and convenient to said Houses.

TERMS.—The terms of sale made known on said day.

By order of the Court,
DAVID SINGER, } Admr.
JOHN SINGER, }

FOR SALE, CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND PIANO.

Inquire at this Office. (Nov. 18.)

TAVERN STAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, Executive and sole devisee of Dr. THOMAS E. GRESWOLD, deceased, who sell, at private sale, on accommodating terms, that large, valuable, and well known property, situated in the borough of Gettysburg, Pa., and known as the

"EAGLE HOTEL,"

now occupied by JOHN L. TARR. The property consists of a large and commodious two-story BRICK HOUSE, with extensive stables, and all other necessary Outbuildings, together with a Lot of Ground, and part of another.

Application may be made to Thomas G. Connor, Esq. No. 23, Pine street, Philadelphia, or to Daniel M. Smyser, or Robert Smith, Esqrs. in Gettysburg.

MARY ANN GRESWOLD.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, his PROPERTY, situated on North Baltimore street, Gettysburg. The property consists of a Brick Dwelling House and a small BARN, and 1 Acre & 89 Perches of Land. The House is large and commodious, attached to which is a well of water, a cistern, smoke-house, and milk house. A number of choice Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, &c., is on the Lot.

Any person wishing to see the property, will please call on Moses McCLELLAN, Esq., who will show the same, and make known the terms, which will be easy and accommodating.

The Property is not sold before the first of January; it will then be for Rent from the first of April next.

JAMES C. WATSON.

A SMALL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers at Private Sale, a SITUATE in Liberty township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Withrow, Baumgartner and Company Mill. The Timber and Cleared Land will be proportioned to suit purchasers.

There is on the land a new two story LOG HOUSE, a well of water at the door, and two never-failing springs.

Persons wishing to purchase a small property, will please call and examine for themselves, as I am disposed to sell very low.

JOHN EIKER.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, on advantageous terms, A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situated in Franklin township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Christian Shank, Andrew Thomas, and James K. Wilson, containing

178 ACRES, more or less, of which about 30 Acres are in excellent Woodland. The improvements are a large double two-story

WEATHERBOARDED HOUSE, with stone Backbuilding, a large Bank Barn, two Wagon-wheels, Corn crib, &c., and an ORCHARD. Marsh creek passes through the Farm at the South end, and there is a small branch on the north.

The property will be shown to any person desirous of purchasing, by Wm. S. HARTMAN, Esq., residing between, or the Clerk of the Court, who will make known the terms.

DAVID MUMFORD.

DIVIDEND.

BANK OF GETTYSBURG, November 5th, 1850.

THE President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT—payable on or after the 11th inst.

J. B. McPHERSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.

THE Managers of the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company, have this day declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT—payable on or after the 12th inst.

J. B. McPHERSON, Treasurer.

JEWELRY.

A Splendid assortment of JEWELRY has been received at the Cheap Corner of

WILLIAM ARNOLD.

KEYSTONE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Harrisburg, Pa.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Guarantee Capital, \$75,000.
Rates as low as any other good Company in the United States.

THIS Company respectfully calls the attention of the public to the following advantages which they are enabled to offer to persons desirous of insuring their lives:—

All the profits of the Company are divided annually among the life members in scrip dividends, bearing interest, payable in cash at the end of each year.

Premiums on life policies may be paid annually, semi-annually or quarterly; or when they amount to \$50 and upwards, they may be paid one-half in cash and the balance by note at 12 months.

Wives may insure the lives of their husbands, or husbands may insure their own lives in favor of their wives and children, thus securing their families a sum which neither can reach the event of the death and insolvency of the husband.

J. W. WELLS, Secy.
Pamphlets and information furnished by the undersigned, who is the regular agent at Gettysburg.

KELLER KURTZ,
The Dr. CHARLES HORTON, is the Company's regularly authorized Medical Examiner.

GETTYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

THIS Institution, under the direction of M. J. G. WALLACE, will be reopened on Monday the 2nd of September, and continue in two sessions of five months each, until the last of June—leaving July and August for vacation, instead of May and October.

TERMS.—Ten Dollars per session of five months, with extra charges for the Languages, Drawing and Fancy-work. Pupils will be charged from the time of entering, till the end of the session; and no deductions from the price will be made, except for time lost by the Teacher, or protracted illness of the pupils.

Rev. Dr. Krauth, Robert G. Harper, Rev. Dr. Baugher, Dr. D. Horner, Rev. R. Johnston, Hon. M. McClean, Professor Jacobs, A. A. Thompson, Professor Stover, J. B. Danner, Dr. Gilbert, D. M. Smyser.

REMOVAL.

J

RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SEDUCING THE PRETEXT.—Washington.

VOL. LI.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1850.

NO. 4.

Choice Poetry.

The annexed beautiful and touching lines, which we find in a Kentucky paper, are said to be from the pen of a lady, and were written on the occasion of an illumination for one of our Mexican victories:

VICTORY.

Victory! Victory! Oh! ye who shout
The glorious name, know how he roars
At the fall of our foes—the funeral knell
Of love, and hope, and joy. Oh! unto me
The shout of triumph is the voice of death.
The shuddering voice of that most fearful death.
Which cometh to the wretched wretch
Upon the trampled and ensanguined field,
Where men have torn each other limb from limb,
Like savage beasts of prey—where, pure red with
wounds.
Or maimed, and mangled by the murderous shot,
They lie who were so lately full of life,
Of patriotism, and high heroic pride,
And brilliant dreams of glorious VICTORY,
That heroic power, whose favor must be won
By hegemony of victims, sacrificed,
In one promiscuous slaughter. It is strange
That Christian men will worship with stela rates
So terrible an idol, and paid for it
Their lives of triumph, with their dearest friends,
Their sons and brothers, be amongst the dead
Who perish as her victims.

Oh, what vain
And idle merriment are her laugh and crowns,
Her scepters, and her marble monuments,
To woman! death and life doth hang
Oh! not for all the wealth of this broad earth,
Would one fond wife resign her pledged love!
Aye! she would scorn as infamous the power
That proffered her the empire of a world
For that one precious life!

Oh, fatal dream
Of military glory! With us here
Of patriot virtue, how it doth beguile
The burning heart of man from his own home,
With all its holy and dependent loves,
To go a weapon in the hand of power,
And desolate the far-off, lone homes
Of gentle women and their helpless babes.

Oh, woman! It is said that thou art weak
And tender-hearted—yet 'tis ever true
To drain the drops of every bitter cup
That's poured out for man, and to endure
The weight of all his sorrow, and to bear
The cruel consequences of his faults,
His errors, and his crimes. Man never feels
A pang that is not felt with interest
By some fond woman's heart.

While he endures
The soldier's hardship, she in her lone home
Is agonizing for him. He falls.
Be it in glory's arms, or in the ranks
Of the unloved, undistinguished mass,
Her heart is broken. Glory's voice to her
Is bitter mockery, and she feels no joy
In victories which have left her nought on earth
But we, and want, and toil.

Oh, Victory!
Bought ever with man's blood, and woman's tears,
And childhood's orphanage, I have no heart
To joy in the grim studies, or to rejoice
Above thy slaughtered victims.

Miscellaneous.

THE SCHOOL MISTRESS.

"The school ma'am's coming!" the school
ma'am's coming!" shouted a dozen voices at
the close of a half hour's faithful watch to
catch a glimpse of our teacher. Every eye
was turned towards her with a scrutinizing
glance—for the children as well as others
always form an opinion of a person, particularly
of their teacher, at first sight.

"How tall she is!" exclaimed one. "Oh,
don't she look sweet?" cried another. "Ho,
I ain't afraid of her nor a dozen like her,"
cried the "big boy" of the school. "Nor I
either," cried the big boy's ally, "I could
lick her easy enough, couldn't you, Tom?"
"Yes, and I will, too, if she goes
to touch me." "Hush, she will hear you,"
cried one of the girls. By this time she
had nearly reached the door, round which
we were clustered, and every eye was fixed
upon her face with an eager, yet half-faithful
gaze, uncertain as yet what verdict to
pass upon her.

"Good morning, children," she said, in
the kindest voice in the world, while her
face was lighted with the sweetest smile im-
aginable. "This is a beautiful morning to
commence school, is it not?"

"I know I shall love her," whispered a
little pet in my ear.
We all followed her into the school room,
but Tom Jones and I, who waited until
the rest were seated, then came in with
a swaggering, noisy gait, and a sort of dare-
devil, saucy look, as much as to say, "We
care for you."

Miss Westcott looked at them kindly, but
appeared not to notice them further; after
a short prayer and reading a chapter in the
Bible, she passed round the room, and made
some inquiry of each one in regard to their
selves and their studies.

"And what is your name?" she asked,
laying her hand on Tom's head, while he
sat with his hands in his pockets, swinging
his feet backwards and forwards.

"Tom Jones," shouted he at the top of
his voice.
"How old are you, Thomas?" she asked.
"Just as old as my half," answered
Tom, with a saucy laugh.
"What do you study, Thomas?"
"Nothing."
"What books have you?"
"None."

Without appearing to be at all disturbed
by his replies, Miss Westcott said, "I am
glad I have one or two large boys in my
school; you can be of great assistance to
me, Thomas, and if you will stop a few min-
utes after school this afternoon, we will talk
over a little plan I have formed."

This was a mystery to all, and particu-
larly to Tom, who could not comprehend
how he could be useful to any one, and for
the first time in his life he felt that he was
of some importance in the world. He had
no home training; no one ever told him
that he could be of any use or do any good
in the world. No one loved him, and of
course he loved no one, but was one of those
who believed he had got to bully his own
way through the world. He had always
been called the "bad boy" at school, and he
took a sort of pride and pleasure in being
feared by the children and dreaded by the
teacher.

Miss Westcott at once comprehended his
whole character, and began to shape her
plans accordingly. She maintained that a
boy, who at twelve years old made himself
feared by his school-fellows, was capable of
being made something of. Hereafter all
influence had conspired to make him bad,
and perhaps a desperate character, by bring-
ing opposite influences to work upon him,
and to effect this, she must first gain his
confidence, which could not be done in a
better way than making him feel that she
placed confidence in him.

When school was out, more than half the
scholars lingered about the door, wondering
what Miss Westcott could be going to say
to Tom Jones. He had often been bid to
remain after school, but it was always to re-
ceive a punishment or severe lecture, and
nine times out of ten he would jump out of
the window before half the scholars were out
of the room; but it was evidently for a dif-
ferent purpose that he was to remain now,
and no one wondered what it could be more
than Tom Jones.

"Don't you think, Thomas, that our school
room would be a great deal pleasanter if we
had some evergreens to hang around it?
something to make it cheerful?" inquired
Miss Westcott.

"Yes, and I know where I can get
plenty of them."

"Well, Thomas, if you will have some
here by eight o'clock to-morrow morning, I
will be here to help you to put them up,
and we will give the children a pleasant sur-
prise; and here are some books I will give
you, Thomas; you may put them in your
own drawer, they are what I want you to
study."

"But I can't study geography and history,"
exclaimed Tom, confused. "I never did."

"That is the reason you think you can-
not," replied Miss Westcott. "I am quite
sure you can, and you will love them, I
know."

"Nobody ever cared whether I learned or
not before," said Tom with some emotion.
"Well, I care," said Miss Westcott, with
earnestness. "You are capable of becoming
a great and good man; you are now
forming your character for life, and it de-
pends upon yourself what you become.—
The poorest boy in this country has an equal
chance with the wealthiest, and his circum-
stances are more favorable for becoming emi-
nent, for he learns to depend upon himself."

I will assist you all I can in your studies,
Thomas, and I know you will succeed; re-
member that I am your friend, and come to
me in every difficulty."

Tom Jones had not been brought up, he
had come up, because he had been born into
the world and couldn't help it; but as for
moral or mental training, he was as fruitless
of it as a wild bramble bush of a pruning
knife. His father was an intemperate, bad
man, and his mother was a totally insensate
woman. At home he received nothing
but blows, and abuse, and nothing but abuse.
His bad passions were therefore all excited
and fostered; and his good ones were never
called out. He always expected that his
teachers would hate him, so he whittled
away his combative powers to oppose them,
and he had made up his mind to turn the
"new school ma'am" out of doors. When,
therefore, Miss Westcott declared that she
was glad to have him in her school, he was
amazed; and that she should manifest an
interest in him, and give him a set of books,
was perfectly incomprehensible to him.

Miss Westcott understood his position and
character, and determined to modify him.
She felt that he was equally capable of good
and bad actions, though the bad had now
predominated. She knew that his active
mind must be busy; one might as well
think of chaining the lightning as bending
down by force that wild spirit; this book
she would give him employment, but such
as would call out a new set of ideas and
thoughts. He must feel that he was doing
good to others and for others' sake, and that
he was not guided alone by his own way-
ward will, and yet there must be opportu-
nity of restraint upon him, he must choose
to do good.

Tom Jones went home that night with a
new feeling in his breast: for the first time
in his life he felt that he was capable of
rising above his present position, and becom-
ing greater and better than he was. His
mind became inundated with new and strange
emotions, and like a mighty river turned
from its course, his thoughts and energies
from their former sought a new direction.

The next morning he was up with the
dawn, and when Miss Westcott arrived at
the school-house, she found Tom Jones there
with his evergreens.

"Good morning, Thomas," she said kindly,
"and so you are here before me; you must
have risen early, and have found some beau-
tiful evergreens; and now if you will help
me to hang them, we will have all the room
arranged by nine o'clock."

"I have brought a hammer and some
nails," said Tom, "I thought we should
need some."

"Yes, so we shall; I am glad you thought
of it," replied Miss Westcott.

That day every scholar looked amazed to
see Tom Jones actually studying his book,

and to hear him answer several questions
correctly, and they were still more confound-
ed, when at recess Miss Westcott said:

"Thomas, you will take care of these lit-
tle children, will you not, and see that they
do not get hurt? You must be their pro-
tector." One would as soon have thought
of setting a wolf to guard a flock of lambs,
as Thomas Jones to take care of the little
children.

"Well," exclaimed Sam Evans, "I never
saw such a school ma'am in all the days of
my life; did you, Tom?"

"No, but I wish I had, and I would have
been a different boy from what I am now,
but I am going to study now, and learn
something; Miss Westcott says I can, and I
am determined to try," says Tom.

I was astonished to observe the effect
that Miss Westcott's treatment had upon
the scholars; they began to consider him of
some importance, and to feel a sort of re-
spect for him, which they manifested, first
by dropping the nickname Tom, and sub-
stituting Tommy, which revealed certainly
a more kindly feeling towards him.

In less than a week, Miss Westcott had
the school completely under control, yet it
was by love and respect that she governed,
and not by an iron rule; she moved among
her scholars a very queen, and yet she so
gained their confidence and esteem, that they
did not seem to them submission to another's
will, but the prompting of their own
desire to please. One glance of her dark
eye would have melted an insurmountable
and one smile made them happy for a day.

Julia Westcott taught school with a real-
ization of the responsibilities resting upon
her, and she bent her energies to fulfill them.
Carefully and skillfully she unlocked the
soul's door and gave a searching glance
within, in order to understand its abilities,
and then shaped her course accordingly;—
the depending and inactive she encouraged;
the obstinate she subdued; to the yielding
and feeble she taught a strong self reliance.
She encouraged the one rain drop to do all
the good it could, and the rushing torrent
she turned where it would fertilize rather
than devastate.

There are in every school some dormant
energies, which, if aroused, might shake the
world. These are emotions and passions,
which, if let loose, will, like the lightning
of heaven, scatter ruin and blight, but if
controlled, may, like the element, become
the messenger of thoughts to the world.—
In that head you call dull, may be slum-
bering passions like some pent up volcano;
open that closed crater, and see if there does
not belch forth flames which your own hand
cannot stop.

"Tom Jones" has since filled with ability
one of the highest judicial offices in the
Union, and freely acknowledges that he
owes his present character and position en-
tirely to the treatment and instructions of
Julia Westcott.

Only One Step at a Time.

Horace is a round-faced, white-headed
little boy three years of age. One Sabbath
morning as we came from our chamber, we
overheard his mother say, "Here, Horace,
my dear, carry this book into your father's
study, and lay it on the table." The little
fellow took the book, went to the foot of the
stairs, and there he stopped. We wish our
little readers could have seen him as he
stood gazing up that long flight from the
bottom to the top. Such a look of discour-
agement surely never came over the counte-
nance of a little boy. He seemed to say
by his appearance, "how can I go up all
these long steps?"

The watchful eye of the mother immedi-
ately saw his trouble; and with a sweet en-
couraging voice, she said, "O, my son, it is
only one step at a time."

And so the little boy found it. When
he looked at the long, steep journey, and
thought of it all together, it seemed a task
too great for his tiny feet; but when he
thought of it, "only one step at a time," it
seemed an easy matter. And how many a
hill of difficulty would disappear if we would
think of it, only one step at a time. The
long Sabbath school lesson, the hard sum
in arithmetic, the errand a mile off, the big
pile of wood to be carried into the house,
the load of strawberries to be sold, all ap-
pear easy to accomplish, when we remember
it is only one word, one figure, one step, one
word at a time.

Whenever, then, little reader, you feel dis-
couraged at some task your mother has as-
signed you, think of this mother's remark
to her white-headed boy, "only one step at a
time." You must surely be a faint-hearted
little fellow, if you stop frightened and discour-
aged you. Well, if you can take one step
you can take the next, for that is only one
step, and then another, and soon to that you
try it, and not be chick-hearted!

An Account of the Sabbath School.—The
author of the "Convict Ship" says, "of 11
1865 prisoners who have, in five different
voyages, been conveyed under my supervision
to the penal colonies of Australia,
fourteen only had been educated in a Sun-
day School."

Some young ladies, feeling aggrieved
by the severity with which their friends
speculated on their pinches, flounces, neck-
laces, rings, etc., went to their pastor to
learn his opinion.

"Do you think," said they, "there can
be any impropriety in wearing these things?"
"By no means," was the prompt reply,
"when the heart is full of ridiculous notions,
it is perfectly proper to hang out the sign."

Sir Isaac Newton and Halley.
Sir Isaac Newton set out in life a clama-
rous infidel; but on a nice examination of
the evidences of Christianity, he found rea-
son to change his opinions. When the cele-
brated Dr. Edmund Halley was talking in-
fidelity before him, Sir Isaac addressed him
in these or like words:—Dr. Halley, I am
always glad to hear you when you speak
about astronomy or other parts of the mathe-
matics, because that is a subject you have
studied and well understand; but you
should not talk of Christianity, for you have
not studied it. I have, and am certain that
you know nothing of the matter." This
was a just reproof, and one very suitable to
be given to half the infidels of the present
day, for they often speak of what they have
never studied, and what, in fact, they are
entirely ignorant of. Dr. Johnson, there-
fore, well observed, that no honest man can
be a Deist, for no man could be so after a
fair examination of the proofs of Christian-
ity. On the name of Hume being mention-
ed to him, "No, sir," said he; "Hume
owned to a clergyman in the high-priest of
Durham that he had never read the New
Testament with attention."

Peace at Home.
It is just as possible to keep a calm house
as a calm horse, a cheerful house, an order-
ly house, as a furnished house, if the heads
set themselves to do so. Where is the dif-
ficulty of consulting each other's weakness
as well as each other's want? each other's
temper, as each other's character? Oh! it
is by leaving the peace at home to chance,
instead of pursuing it by system, that so many
houses are unhappy. It deserves notice,
also, that almost any one can be courteous
and patient in a neighbor's house. If any
thing go wrong, or be out of tune, or is dis-
agreeable there, it is made the best of, not
the worst; even efforts are made to excuse
it, and to show it is not felt; or, if felt, it
is attributed to accident, not to design; and
this is not only easy, but natural, in the
house of a friend. I will not, therefore, be-
lieve that what is so natural in the house
of another, is impossible at home, but main-
tain without fear, that all the courtesies
of social life may be upheld in domestic so-
cieties. A husband as willing to be pleased
at home, and as anxious to please as in his
neighbor's house, and a wife as intent on mak-
ing things comfortable every day to her
family, as on set days to her guests, could
not fail to make their own home happy.—
Let us not evade the point of these remarks
by recurring to the maxim about allowances
for temper. It is worse than folly to refer
to our temper, unless we could prove that
we ever gained anything good by giving way
to it. Fits of ill humor punish us quite as
much, if not more, than those they are ven-
ted upon; and it actually requires more ef-
fort, and inflicts more pain to give them up,
than would be requisite to avoid them.—
Philip.

Ancient Price of Labor.
In the year 1352, Edward III., wages
paid to hewymen were 1d. a day. A mow-
er of meadows, 2d. a day, or 5d. an acre.—
Reapers of corn in the first week in August,
2d.; in the second, 3d. a day, and so on till
the end of August, without meat, drink, or
other allowance, finding their own tools.—
For threshing a quarter of wheat or rye,
2d.; a quarter of barley, beans, peas and
oats, 1d. A master carpenter, 9d. a day,
other carpenters, 2d. A master mason 4d.,
other masons, 3d., and their servants,
1d. Tilers, 3d., and their "knaves,"
1d. Thatchers, 3d. a day, and their knaves,
1d. Plasterers, and other workers of mud
walls, and their knaves, in like manner,
without meat or drink; and this from Eas-
ter to Michaelmas; and from that time less,
according to the direction of the justices.

Price of Labor in Saratoga.—A letter
from Turin, Saratoga, to the Newark Ad-
vertiser, says the average price of land there
is about \$200 per acre, and that it is generally
owned by nobles. The letter adds:

"A field-laborer, who understands his busi-
ness thoroughly, receives the sum of 100
francs, \$19.44 per acre, and if he belongs
himself, a present of two shirts and a pair of
pantaloons from his master. A farm wain
man gets, for one year's slavery, 50 francs
(\$9.84), and a coarse dress or two. A man
who breeds himself, takes service for a year
at \$70. A woman for \$40. You ask him
the price of a horse?—this is the answer.—Ind in
mail, half a dozen or ten shaves, and I will
give you extra franks. Upon the railway and
public roads, a smart, first-rate man can earn
30 cents per day in summer, and 25 in win-
ter, boarding himself—the average is 25 in
this. A woman 'milkmaid' and there are
thousands of them who pick, dig, spin,
weave and darning, receive 11 cents, and an
active boy 12. A horse cart and man can
be had for 85 cents per day, who will charge
fines are required. The examinations in
the railway are, in part, made by lady wai-
men, who carry away the dirt in baskets
upon their heads."

A Written Language in Western Africa.
—One of the Sierra Leone agents of the
Church Mission Society of London, Rev. Mr.
Knox, has discovered a written lan-
guage existing in the interior of West Af-
rica—the Va language. Mr. Knox says
that the alphabet consists of about one hun-
dred letters, and is represented by a syllable.
The new characters are said to have been origi-
nally with any other known. Mr. Knox
has taken a passage on board a vessel going
the nearest point from which the Va nation
can be reached, with the intention to inves-
tigate fully this interesting discovery.

Nine o'clock is never so long a com-
ing as when a girl is setting up for her bed.
To make moments hours, all that is neces-
sary is to mix them with a little jealousy.

Widow Jones' Cow.
Mr. Weld, editor of the N. Y. Despatch,
tells a story in as rich and quaint a style as
any lord of the quill we know of. For ex-
ample—

"Widower Smith's wagon stopped one
morning before widow Jones' door, and
gave the usual signal that he wanted some-
body in the house, by dropping the reins,
and sitting double, with his elbows on his
knees. Out tripped the widow, lively as a
cricket, with a tremendous black ribbon on
her snow-white cap. Good morning was
soon said on both sides, and the widow
waited for what was further to be said.

"Well, ma'am Jones, perhaps you don't
want to sell one of your cows, no how, for
nothing, no way, do you?"

"Well, there, Mister Smith, you couldn't
have spoken my mind better. A poor, lone
woman, like me, does not know what to do
with so many creatures, and I shall be glad
to trade if we can tax it."

So they adjourned to the meadow. Far-
mer Smith looked at Room—then at the
widow—at Brindle—then at the widow—
again—and so through the whole forty.—
The same call was made every day for a
week, but farmer Smith could not decide
which cow he wanted. At length, on Sat-
urday, when widow Jones was in a hurry
to get through her baling for Sunday—and
had ever so much to do in the house, as all
farmer's wives and widows have on Satur-
day, she was a little impatient. Farmer
Smith was as irresolute as ever.

"That Downing cow is a pretty fair crea-
ture—but—" he stopped to glance at the
widow's face, and then walked around her—
not the widow, but the cow—

"That ere short horn Durnan is not a
bad looking beast, but I don't know"—an-
other look at the widow.

"The Downing cow I knew before the
late Mr. Jones bought her." Here he sigh-
ed at the allusion to the late Mr. Jones, she
sighed, and both looked at each other. It
was a highly interesting moment.

Old Room is a faithful old milk, and so
is Brindle—but I have known better. A
long stare succeeded this speech—the pause
was getting awkward, and at last Mrs. Jones
broke out.

"La! Mr. Smith, if I'm the cow you
want, do say so!"

The intentions of the widower Smith and
the widow Jones were duly published the
next day as is the law and custom in Mas-
sachusetts; and as soon as they were "out
published" they were married.

Up with the Age.
One of the census takers of New York
city called at a house in the 15th ward, and
was received by the house-keeper, a lady of
uncertain age, who answered all the ques-
tions put promptly and satisfactorily, until
the census taker touched in a tender place:

"And pray, what age shall I put you
down?" said he.

"Forty-five," said the lady, holding up
her head rather stiffly.

"Come, now," said the census taker
looking her in the face, "you are older than
that, I know."

The lady bit her lip, to control her indig-
nation at such impertinence; but after a
moment's hesitation, added, "you may make
it fifty."

"I won't do yet," said the ungallant of-
ficial. "Fifty-five, hey?"

"Yes," said the housekeeper, as she shut
the door in his face.

"Well, to be safe," said the census taker
as he made the entry in his book, "I guess
I'll put it sixty." And he was not much
over the mark.

"I say, Jerry, lend me your news-
paper."

"I can't do it, you wouldn't lend me your
new coat the other day, you know."

"Nonsense, that's another thing; I only
want to read it to the ladies."

"Can't come it, I only wanted to wear
your new coat to see the ladies."

Simple Reality.—This simple applica-
tion for a horse's foot, which we find in the
old book, I learned from an English shoe-
er, and having tried it with good effect, and
never having seen it fail, I send it to you to
be used as you may deem proper.

Mix equal parts of turpentine and some soft
grease, having the first clean and dry, apply
it hot, but not boiling, to all points, letting
it run under the shoe as much as possible.
In bad cases the application should be made
every day, for a week, and then two or
three times a week, till the foot becomes
strong and sound.—Gleaner or Farmer.

Causes of Failure in Road.—An ex-
cellent writer in Hunt's Magazine enumer-
ates the following causes of failure among
business men:—1. The leading one is an
ambition to be rich, grasping too much,
it defeats itself. 2. Another cause is an
inpatient desire to enjoy the luxuries of life
before the right to them has been acquired
in any way. 3. Another cause arises from
the want of some deeper principle for the
distinguishing between right and wrong,
than reference merely to what is established
as honorable in the society in which one
happens to live.

It is poor encouragement to tell
through life to amass a fortune and turn
your children. In many cases out of ten, a
large fortune is to greater curse which
parents could begeth to the young and
unexperienced.

In the Diary of John Adams, just
published, is the following entry:—"27—30.
Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday.—
All spent in idleness, or what is worse, gal-
lantly the girls."

Depopulation of the Sandwich Islands.—
The recent accounts from the Pacific have
revived the subject of the depopulation of the
Sandwich Islands—or rather, more properly,
of the extinction of the aboriginal inhabi-
tants, and the occupation of the Islands by
another race. It appears from a late enu-
meration that the number of deaths during
the past year has more than doubled the
number of births. This process, it is evi-
dent, cannot continue through a long series
of years, without the extinction of the en-
tire population. This depopulation is not
a new thing, but has been going on for a
long series of years. Captain Cook, in
1778, estimated the population of the Ha-
waiian Islands at 400,000. Mr. Ellis, a
missionary, in 1830, states the number to
be about 150,000. By a census taken dur-
ing the present year, the whole population
is found to have fallen since 1830—that is,
in twenty years,—to 84,165; being a de-
cline of forty per cent. during that period.
But the census, giving us returns of births
and deaths for the last year, shows that the
ratio of decrease during that year was great-
er, far greater, than the average mentioned.
Thus the whole number of deaths for the
year was 4,367, while the whole number of
births was only 1,425; leaving an excess of
deaths over births of 2,942. The rate of
diminution, therefore, for the year, was no
less than three and a half per cent. nearly
of the whole population. Should this rate
be continued, the race will be entirely ex-
tinct before the close of the century, in fact
within thirty or forty years.

Cultivation of Tea in Brazil.—Our last
advices from Brazil informed us that the
production of tea in that empire is rapidly
increasing, and becoming an important ar-
ticle of growth. It is thought that in a
few years, tea will be produced in Brazil as
easily and as largely as coffee, and that that
country will furnish the world with its two
favorite beverages. The cultivation of tea
is attracting the attention of planters through-
out the empire—many of whom are dividing
their plantations—one part to be devoted to
the production of tea and the other to cof-
fee. The Consul General of Brazil, L. F.
Aguilar, Esq., whose office is No. 34 Platt
street, has several samples of gunpowder,
hyson, young hyson and black, which were
raised in the province of Rio de Janeiro;
the quality of which, in many respects, is
equal, it is said, to the production of China.

We believe that this continent, from the
great variety of soil and climate, is capable
of producing everything necessary for the
happiness and comfort of man.—N. Y. Her-
ald.

A night view of Pittsburg, is decid-
edly a treat to the stranger. The red glare
of hundreds of fires is seen in every direction,
and the clank of the workman's heavy ham-
mer, the sharp whistle, and anon the deaf-
ening roar of escaping steam, show that if
night has thrown its sable mantle over the
city, the active arms of the inhabitants are
still engaged in subduing, by strength and
ingenuity, for useful purposes, the crude
materials and minerals around them. Elec-
tion bon fires tell their story of election tri-
umphs; the fires built in honor of the mil-
itary valorous tell of victories, but also of
earnest and death; but these furnace fires
of Pittsburg, almost self illuminating the
city and its environs, speak of the triumphs
of an industrious and happy population, rap-
idly and literally working their way to pros-
perity, eminence and wealth, over all pen-
ury, wretchedness, suffering and want.—
May these fires never be extinguished.—
Misericordia indeed is the policy, National or
State, that would withhold from them the
proper amount of replenishing fuel.

The Lucky Roadster.—The New Ha-
ven bookseller, L. H. Young, Esq., who, it
has been ascertained, is the man to whom
an immense fortune has been left in Eng-
land, as a

Laying Down the Law.

From the Pittsburg Daily Gazette.

Judge Grier and the Fugitive Slave Bill.—At the opening of the United States Circuit Court, on Tuesday morning last, Judge Grier announced the appointment by the Court of Samuel E. Hinch, Esq., of Juniata county, Adolphus D. Wilson, Esq., of Lycoming county, and J. B. Switzer, Esq., of Allegheny county, as Commissioners of the Court; and at the same time took occasion to request the members of the bar present and others to recommend to him gentlemen in the neighboring counties who were competent and willing to perform the duties of the office. He said that the late act of Congress concerning fugitives from labor had imposed it as a duty upon the Court to make such appointments in places where their services were likely to be needed. That he was much grieved to find that some who had heretofore been appointed to this office had been compelled by threats and denunciations, through fear of injury to their profession, property, or persons, to refuse the execution of the authority conferred upon them. He did not mean to censure any one who, under such circumstances, had felt unwilling to run the risk of injury or odium in the service of their country. But he would take this occasion to observe that the time had come when those who professed obedience to the laws—who were desirous of the prosperity of this Union—who were anxious to avoid disunion and civil war with all its horrors, must take their stand, and no longer shrink from their duty as good citizens.

Heretofore those who had been accustomed to hold their meetings and conventions to howl forth curses and denunciations against the institutions of the country, both civil and ecclesiastical, had been treated as harmless fanatics—with pity, if not contempt. But when their railing and vituperation were becoming successful as means of intimidation against the honest and sane portion of the community—when mobs of negroes were urged on to madness, and counselled to arm themselves for the purpose of rebellion against the laws, and were hounded on to murder its officers—such disaffected members of the body politic could no longer be treated with contempt or indifference. And while on this subject, he would say that this city, which contains so many excellent and valuable citizens, whom he had long esteemed and respected, has been the subject of much libel and slander abroad, false and unfounded, as he would fondly believe. He referred not to the standing jest of our peculiar taste with regard to the place from which we selected our Chief Magistrate, (Joseph Barker,) but to a much more serious accusation affecting some of our most honored and respected citizens.—Was it possible that such men, possessing property, character, and the reputation of sanity, could so far have forgotten their duty as Christians and citizens as to be found haranguing large assemblies of negroes and others, urging them to arm themselves to oppose the execution of the laws with violence and to murder its officers? Did such persons not know that those who exhort others to commit murder, are themselves accessories to the murder; that those who urge others under a reasonable opposition to their Government are themselves traitors?

If a poor negro, driven to madness by such harangues, should murder an officer of the law, must he be hanged, and his white adviser go clear? Such would not be found to be the law, and it certainly would not be justice. He would say that if the addresses imputed to certain of our citizens were grossly misstated and exaggerated, (as he believed and hoped they were,) they may be thankful that the negroes, either through a want of opportunity or the possession of more prudence and honesty than their white advisers, have not followed their wicked advice; for if they had, he should probably have had more painful duties to perform with regard to them, and which he hoped by these remarks to avert in future; otherwise they might rely on it that those who opposed the execution of the laws with violence and bloodshed should most assuredly be punished; and those who recklessly attended and tempted them to their ruin, should share in their punishment, let their wealth and standing in the community be what it might. In conclusion, the Judge expressed a hope that the commissioner appointed by the Court would, when called upon to execute the law, do it with impartiality and firmness, regardless of threats and denunciations.

One Idea—Fanaticism.

Perhaps at no previous era in the history of our country, have its interests been divided into so many factions, or advocated with a similar enthusiasm. This, it cannot be denied, is one of the prevalent sins of a republican government. Every man is allowed the license of a free-thinker, and may serve his country in whatever way his opinions dictate to be best. The loud independence of a liberal minded man, espousing the cause of right, without regard to party or sectional prejudice, is always commendable; but there is an over-zealous, blind independence worthy of no manner of admiration, and by no means the offspring of a liberal mind. The fanatic who adopts the one idea as the medium of vision, through which he views every other object, is the best specimen of a contracted soul. He refuses to acknowledge the excellence of any measure however good in other respects, unless it be the idol of his worship is recognized in its features. He seizes his favorite idea, and runs mad with it, disregarding all others, though of equal importance, and makes everything subservient to the magnified battle of his headlong zeal. Such is the leading characteristic of many prominent functionaries of the present day. They are dangerous citizens, and should be frowned upon by every intelligent and peace-loving community.—*Exchange.*

A Slave State in Embryo.—The Cherokees, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles, own a large number of slaves, negroes. These Indian tribes, that were removed there a few years ago, in consequence of being surrounded by States, will, in a short time, too, be surrounded with States, and be hedged in with a new white population. What will be the consequence? Why, it is plain enough to be seen, that in a few years these Indian tribes will have to be organized into a territorial government, and then be admitted into the United States, as a slave State. What will the friends of free soil and abolition think of that? It is inevitable, so you may just make up your minds to grin at it.—*Port South (Ark.) Herald.*

Copyright \$5 notes of the Lancaster Bank.—(See notice, in circulation.) The paper is of an inferior quality.

SPEECH OF MR. CLAY.

The following is the conclusion of Henry Clay's late speech at Frankfort:

I may be asked, and have been asked, when I would consent to a dissolution of the Union. I answer NEVER! NEVER! NEVER! because I can conceive no possible contingency that would make it for the interests and happiness of the people to break up this glorious confederacy and separate it into bleeding and belligerent parts. Show me what I believe to be impossible to show me, that there will be greater security for liberty, life, property, peace and human happiness, in the midst of jarring, jealous and warring independent North American powers, than under the Eagle of the Union, and I will consent to its dissolution. I would hold to it, if Congress were to usurp a power, which I am sure it never will, to abolish slavery within the States; for in the contingency of such a usurpation, we should be in a better condition as to slavery, had as it would be, out of the Union, than in the Union.

Apprehensions have been entertained and expressed, as to the want, in future time, of territorial scope for the slave population. I believe that, at a very distant day, not likely to occur in the present or next century, whenever the vast unoccupied waste in Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama, Florida, and Texas shall become fully peopled, slavery will have reached its natural termination.—The density of population in the United States will then be so great that there will be such reduction in the price and value of labor, as to render it much cheaper to employ free than slave labor, and the slaves becoming a burden to their owners will be voluntarily disposed of, and allowed to go free.

Then I hope and believe, under the dispensations of Providence, that the continent of Africa, by the system of colonization, will be competent to receive from America all the descendants of its own race.

If the agitation in regard to the fugitive slave law should continue and increase, and become alarming, it will lead to the formation of two new parties, one for the Union, the other against the Union.

Present parties have been created by a division of opinion as to systems of national policy, as to finance, free trade or protection; the improvement of Rivers and Harbors; the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, &c.

But these systems of policy springing out of the administration of the government of the Union lose all their interest and importance if that Union is to be dissolved.—They sink into utter insignificance, before the all-important pervasive and paramount interest of the Union itself.

The platform of the Union party will be the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of its laws; and if it be accordingly formed, I announce myself in this place a member of that Union party, whatever may be its component elements.

Sir, I go farther, I have great hope and confidence in the principles of the whig party, as being most likely to conduce to the honor, prosperity, and the glory of my country.

But if it is to be merged into a contemptible abolition party, and if abolition is to be engrafted on the whig creed, from that moment I renounce the whig party and cease to be a whig.

I go yet a step farther. If I am alive, I will give my humble support to that man, who, whatever party he may belong to, is not contaminated by fanaticism, rather than to one, who, crying out all the time, and aloud, that he is a whig, maintains doctrines utterly subversive of the Constitution and the Union.

Mr. Speaker—I speak without reserve, and with entire freedom—if there be a man who treats the soil of this broad earth, that feels himself perfectly independent, I am that man. I have no ambitious aspirations; I want no office, no station in the gift of man; I would resign that which I hold, if I thought I could do so at this time with honor. I want no place whatever.

I beg pardon, sir—there is one place only which I desire, and that is a place in your hearts. From our late heated discussions and divisions one good result has been produced; the people generally, Whigs and Democrats, have been more thrown together in free and friendly intercourse.

A Lake Voyage.

The Cleveland Plaindealer relates the account of a perilous voyage upon Lake Superior, as furnished by Mr. George Wetherill.

The substance of the story is this: A Mr. Griswold, wife, and small child, with a boy 17 years old, left Eagle Harbor, on the south shore of Lake Superior, in a small skiff. Their destination was Eagle River, some ten miles up the coast. The wind blew strong off land, and, fearing the lake might change, they put out into the Lake, to make sure of clearing a bold and rocky shore. The skiff was seen "putting out"—the wind continued off shore—and days and weeks passed, and nothing was heard of the voyagers. The coast between the points was traversed for days, but no tidings of the family. At length they were given up, and mourned for by their friends as dead.

But after three weeks they were found safe at the Saint Ste. Marie. They had been picked up by a schooner, drifting near the Canada shore, seven days after they left Eagle Harbor. It seems that after they left the harbor the wind increased off shore, the night came on, and they were blown into the Lake. The boy of seventeen years of age was a half-drowned and a cripple; he took command; he set a sort of sail, and kept before the wind. The Lake arose at this point is from two hundred and fifty to three hundred miles. The wind changed several times, and they were floating about upon this "waste of waters" seven days and nights, and most of the time out of sight of land. When picked up by the schooner they had abandoned all hope of relief, and despairingly surrendered themselves to their fate. It is also said that they had no provisions; but that they could have lived so long, under such exposure, and without food, is hardly credible. We have experienced some "chilled-blood" escapes, and heard of many on this great inland sea, but this is almost the most extraordinary one on our list.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Slavery in Brazil.—Advises from Rio de Janeiro, of the 4th of September, bring a decree of the Emperor abolishing the traffic in slaves and declaring it piracy. Consequently upon this there is a rumor that the English government have at length resolved to give up the maintenance of their African squadrons.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL

CITY BUREAU

Monday, December 2nd, 1850.

Congress will assemble to day at Washington. The Message of the President will appear in the next "Sentinel," unless something unforeseen prevent.

CHIEF CLERK A. NOLAN, of Gettysburg, has been appointed by the Court, Auditor, under the Act of 1846, to examine the dockets and accounts of the public officers of Adams county.

GEORGE SWORE, Esq., was, on Monday last, re-elected President of the Bank of Gettysburg. J. B. M'PHEMSON, Esq., Cashier, and Col. J. H. M'CLELLAN, Clerk.

Bounty Lands. We are authorized to say, that the Hon. JOEL B. DANNEB, now at Washington City, will attend to any claims (for Bounty Lands) of the soldiers of 1812, &c. resident in this County, without any charge to the applicant. He can be addressed on the subject by letter.

Judge Durkee. The Carlisle Democrat thus speaks of JUDGE DURKEE, who presided over their Court week before last:

"Judge Durkee's bland smile and winning manners make him friends wherever he goes. We suppose there is no person whose manners are more agreeable. His charges to the jury were very lucid—setting every thing before them that was necessary for them to understand, in such a clear and simple form, that no one, however dull, could help but have a thorough comprehension of the whole subject. His judgment weighs every fact; and his cool deliberation and impartiality mark every step taken in the cause."

British Periodical Literature.

Leonard Scott & Co., Publishers, 79 Fulton and 54 Gold streets, New York, are, as will be seen by their advertisement in another part of this paper, engaged in the republication of British Periodical Literature, the several Reviews, and Blackwood's, which have a world-wide celebrity. The contributors to these works are of the highest order of intellect. By an arrangement with the British publishers early sheets of Blackwood are regularly forwarded to Scott & Co., so that the reprint is issued before the original edition arrives. Some new works by Bulwer are appearing in its pages. See advertisement.

Sartain's Magazine.

The January number for 1851, being the first of the new volume, is already on our table. It has 8 extra pages, 26 embellishments, and 35 original contributions.—Some of the engravings are indeed splendid. The illuminated frontispiece, in this number, is executed in Chromo-lithography, in seven different colors, and is emblematical of the four seasons.

Graham's Magazine.

We have received the January number of this beautiful periodical, in advance of the regular publication. The embellishments display the highest artistic skill, and have been executed at great expense. Graham appears determined, if possible, to outdo his contemporaries in this particular. The contributions are all original, from the pens of distinguished American writers.

The Virginians and their friends. who, last August, went to Harrisburg in quest of their slaves, and were arrested on a charge of riot, were tried last week, and acquitted.

The contract for building a plank road from West-minster, through Taneytown and Emmitsburg, to the Pennsylvania line, has been given to Mr. Peter Grubill, at \$64,212, being the amount of the lottery grant passed by a late session of the Legislature.

Notice according to law has already been given of eighteen applications to the next Pennsylvania Legislature for Bank charters, renewals and increase of capital, making an aggregate capital of four million nine hundred thousand dollars.

It is stated that every cotton mill in Trenton, N. J., except one, has been stopped for want of a proper Tariff, and the only one that remains is expected to stop soon.

A feud has for some time existed between the male members of the Hamilton and Johnson families, in Tennessee, which had its origin in politics. They all met together the other day, at Adamsburg, Alabama, to fight, and had a desperate encounter. Two of the Hamiltons were badly wounded, and were not expected to survive.

The Cherokee People have presented a memorial to the Legislature of the State of Arkansas, asking for the enactment of efficient law for the suppression of the sale of intoxicating drinks by the citizens of Arkansas, to the citizens of Indian nations on their borders. It states that no intoxicating liquor is manufactured among the Cherokees, and that the quality used by the Indians comes from abroad, and chiefly through the State of Arkansas.

Deep Snow.—The Syracuse Star says, about eight miles south of that city the snow on Wednesday week was very deep.—In Otisco and Tully it was fully four or five feet deep in some places, where it was drifted.—*Albany Argus.*

The Coming Session.

It is a matter of speculation among those most deeply interested in the proceedings of Congress, whether the coming session will be devoted to legislating for the wants of the country or to an unprofitable wrangling about slavery.

The friends of home industry and of national progress hope for the former, but there is reason to fear that the latter course will be pursued. And if so, there is little room to doubt—judging from the past—but that the cause of freedom will come off damaged by the contest, through the indication of pro-fighting friends.

Let the people closely observe the proceedings in Congress, and put the responsibility for improper action, or want of action, where it properly belongs. The New York Tribune—a paper sufficiently ultra on the slavery question—pointedly exposes the folly of its "agitator" friends in an article from which we extract as follows:

"Nine-tenths of all the sectional ill-feeling and jealousy which pervade the country and threaten the stability of the Union, are generated by Congressional Speeches, which the People pay some \$3,000 per day to find listeners for, (dug cheap at that!) and then some fifty dollars per column to three Washington papers for publishing. All the 'pro Slavery' and 'Abolition' hatred and fury that are generated by operations out of Congress bear no proportion to those which are directly invited by inflammatory Congressional Speeches."

We speak thus seasonably to urge those who concur in this view to unite in a concerted effort to have all manner of Slavery and Anti-Slavery discussion in either House postponed to the third month of the present Session. Should any Member see fit to submit a proposition affecting Slavery, let it be voted on in perfect silence, without excitement or agitation of any kind. But we trust the commencement of agitation on this subject will be left to the propagandists of Slavery. We of the contrary party can certainly afford to leave the argument where it now stands; while who really expects any favorable action from the present Congress? Now we would very much like an essential modification of the Fugitive Slave Law, but we do not believe that any good can be achieved by thrusting that subject at the outset upon the consideration of the very Congress that passed the law. We would give much to see the boundary of Texas straightened; but is there a national probability that such a result can now be secured? As to Slavery in the Territories, we say, Resist at all hazards any attempt to plant it there; but let us, while maintaining perfect composure with regard to this subject, not needlessly and perhaps mischievously call upon Congress to meddle with it so long as inaction shall appear to subserve our purpose. He is not the most effective champion of Free Soil in Congress who makes the most ado about it.

The Session now at hand is indubitably a short one—barely ninety days in duration. Of these the first thirty are generally trifled away, as we trust they will not now be.—We want far cheaper postage, both for letters and periodicals; a correction at least of some of the grosser and more glaring absurdities in the present Tariff; the Freedom of the Public Lands to Actual Settlers, under conditions fatal to Speculation; the Retrenchment of Congressional Milage and other wasteful items of Public Expenditure; and some more efficient aid than has of late years been given to River and Harbor improvements. Three months seems to us a short period for the accomplishment of these Reforms; but let us have these first, and Slavery (if at all) afterwards. We do hope that an understanding will be had among the advocates of Action and Progress to give such measures as we have indicated the precedence, and let the merits and demerits of Slavery in its various phases wait their turn. They have occupied the foreground quite long enough; let them take their turn in the rear.

The Wisdom of the Past and the Present.

It is generally thought that the world is growing wiser if not better as it advances in age. It is nevertheless useful occasionally to revert to the wisdom of the past, especially when we can recur to the counsels of one whose wisdom and patriotism is not now, and will never hereafter, be questioned while liberty has a friend. Listen, then, to WASHINGTON, who he speaks of the Union of the States:

"It is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the slightest attempt to subvert it."

Fugitive Slave Case of Carlisle.

The Carlisle Herald says that Moses Jones, a colored man residing in that borough, was arrested on Monday as a fugitive slave, at the suit of Edward L. Tant, of Danvers county, Va. Upon examination it was found that Moses did not reside in any one particular place, but in the description of the alleged fugitive, and he was accordingly discharged. This excited a warm interest, the agitators about any excitement on the part of the public.

Confess the Fugitive.—The Portland Evening News says that the Rev. Theodore Parker, of Boston, after waiting in narrative the fugitive slave, Wm. Crafts, and the colored woman with whom he lived as a wife, drew forth a dagger and presented it to Crafts, demanding him to "remain it with the blood of thousands" rather than suffer himself or wife to be captured.

They say the female students attending the Medical College in Philadelphia, are quite expert in cutting and carving dead bodies supplied them for dissection. They seem to like it.

Democratic State Convention.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held in Philadelphia, on the 20th ult., it was resolved that a State Convention be held at Harrisburg, on the second Wednesday of June, 1851, to nominate candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court—the said Convention to be composed of the same number of delegates as are to compose the State Convention to nominate a Democratic candidate for Governor, and to be apportioned in the same manner.

It was also resolved, that the Convention for nominating a Democratic candidate for Governor and Canal Commissioner, be held at Reading, Berks county, on the first Wednesday in June, 1851, at 10, A. M.

"Silver Greys," and "Woody Heads."—New York has been famous for giving new names to party politicians. The State has been divided into "Backsails," "Pewter Mugs," &c. &c., in allusion, as now with "Locofocos," "Hunkers," and "Barburners,"—names all originating in New York.

Two new parties have recently come into existence, dividing the Whigs, as the "Hunkers," and "Barburners," divide the Democrats,—and these new parties are already christened "Silver Greys," and "Woody Heads." The Utica Convention Fillmore men are nicknamed "Silver Greys," and the Syracuse-Seward men are nicknamed "Woody Heads."

These nicknames are not without meaning. The "Silver Greys" are from the older, the grayer portion of the Whig party, who have got tired of their *isms*, if any they ever had,—and the "Woody Heads" are those who, with Gov. Seward, think so much of the Negro, that they can think but very little of the white men. "Silver Greys" and "Woody Heads" are, therefore, the nicknames of the new parties in the Whig party.

Counterfeiters About—Doctville, Pa. is infested by a gang of men and women who are engaged in passing counterfeit money. Several arrests have been made, among them George Deconmy, charged with having procured his wife to pass a counterfeit \$5 note on the Lebanon Bank. He broke out of the watch-house on Sunday and escaped. His wife, who was also arrested, and gave bail for a further hearing, forfeited her recognizance. Mrs. Susan Rose, wife of Daniel Rose, was arrested on Monday for passing a \$5 counterfeit note on the Lebanon Bank, also. Mrs. Rose gave bail for her appearance at the next court. John Striebel was arrested on Tuesday, and held in \$200 for a further hearing. Other warrants are out.

Refusing to Accept Freedom.—The Memphis Eagle, of the 5th ultimo, states that some eighty negroes made free by the will of Mr. J. Jones, who recently died in that county, refused to leave the plantation, or to accept their freedom and go to Illinois, where the brother of Mr. J. had located a tract of land for them pursuant to the will of the deceased.

A Clergyman of the Church of England has proposed, under the sanction of Prince Albert, to award a prize or prizes, of one hundred guineas in value, for the best essay or essays on the following subject, to wit: "In what manner the union of all nations, at the grand exhibition in 1851, may be made to conduce most to the glory of God in promoting the moral welfare of mankind."

Mysterious Robbery.—The Sheriff of Lake county, Ill., was robbed of \$3,000, on the steamer Pioneer, near Peoria, a few days since. He was on the way to Springfield, to pay it into the State Treasury. The St. Louis Republican intimates, from the circumstances attending the affair, that the Sheriff robbed himself.

Death of Garrett D. Wall.—Gen. Garrett D. Wall, United States Senator from New Jersey during Gen. Jackson's term, died on Friday night, at his residence in Burlington, N. J. His disease was dropsy on the chest. During the war with Great Britain, he commanded a company in service.

Ser Maria de los Desamparados Quejano, a nun at the convent of Santa Clara, at Havana, died lately at the age of 105, having lived in the convent 85 years, entering at the age of 7, and assuming the veil at 16, and never having quitted the walls of the building, either before or after prostration.

Distinguished Temperance Man.—The New York (daily) Tribune, of the 29th ult., states that Hon. Millard Fillmore, Hon. Henry Clay and Hon. John M. Clayton have been constituted life members of the National Temperance Society, which met at the Tabernacle in New York a few days ago. The payment for each was \$25.

A Rich Chinaman.—The legacy of \$25,000,660 lately announced as having been left by a Col. Daniels, of England, to a Mr. Young, a bookseller in New Haven, in consideration of certain acts shown by him to the testator, while on invalid in that place, is now claimed by a Dr. Uihorn, who was a partner of Mr. Young in the book trade, and pretends to have been kind to the sick stranger. As the bequest was made in terms to the "New Haven Bookseller," both these parties answer to the designation in the will, and seem equally entitled to take under it. Luckily, the gift in dispute is enough for both.

American axes are reported to be far superior to the British. They are sent to Liverpool and sold in competition with the English manufacture.

Mr. Clay's Patriotism and Eloquence.

The Lexington (Ky.) Observer and Reporter contains a letter from Robert A. Athey, Esq., one of the Representatives in the Kentucky Legislature, from that city, which speaks of the great speech of Mr. Clay before that body lately. We make the following extract:

He pronounced a glowing and well-deserved eulogium upon the character of President Fillmore, and expressed the opinion that the Executive would enforce the fugitive slave law, calling, if necessary, any portion of the militia of the Union into service for that purpose. The compliment to Fillmore brought down the most enthusiastic applause from whig and democrat.

Alluded to the formation of a new party, which he denominated the Union party; and when he had mentioned it, with a tone and action I never can forget—elevating his proud old head—erecting his fine form, now somewhat bent, as the snow bends the pine—his eye beaming almost celestial fire, he rushed towards the Speaker's chair, exclaiming "I am a member of that Union party!" Words, unless they could literally burn, are no vehicles to paint that scene. Only those who enjoyed the pleasure of seeing it can have any idea of its character.

I thought the most pathetic part of his effort was when, disclaiming any desire for office, he wrapped his garments about him, and stepping proudly about, he said, "I want no office; no place—ah, yes," he exclaimed, "I do want a place, a place in your hearts!" It was said so movingly—so sweetly—so pathetically—that his bitterest opponents, seated immediately about, strong and cold men, "mused to the melting mood" wept like children.

One Link in the Chain of Argument.—It is generally supposed, says the Newark Advertiser, that a man who takes a fish from the ocean, for his subsistence, adds in a peculiar manner to national wealth. He rescues from the deep a valuable creature, which came into existence without his care or knowledge, and grew up and was nourished free from expense on the part of any one. On the other hand, when one procures the raising of an ox for his own consumption, he is thought to have contributed anything to the public, in an economical point of view, but rather to have consumed what he had previously possessed.

Very different is the fact, however. In the former case the man has spent a portion of his time, equal to the value of the fish, in catching him; and when he has been caught, nothing at all remains.—But the other individual who procured to live on beef, has converted the ox into food for his table, it is true; but he has also, in the mean time, accomplished another thing—he has given support to him who bred and fattened him. Two persons have thus received support—the man who purchased the animal for food, and he who fed and raised him.

These cases are illustrations of the contrary results, arising from the encouragement of foreign industry, and our own. If an American purchases in England a hundred tons of railroad iron, or a thousand yards of cloth, he gets the goods in exchange for his money, and nobody on this side of the Atlantic is a penny the better for it. But if, instead of that, he had got his iron bars from the furnaces of Pennsylvania, or New Jersey, and his cloth from the Lowell Mills, he would have by the operation, also given a livelihood to one countryman or more of his, who would contribute his industry and talents to the wealth and glory of his native land in peace, and defend her rights and liberties by his valor in the event of war.

The Hazard Powder Company's manufactory, at Enfield, Conn., is making at the present time seven hundred and fifty kegs of gunpowder daily. The mills consist of four from seventy to eighty buildings, spread over a distance of one mile in length. Among the means employed in the manufacture of powder, are thirteen water wheels, two steam engines, and twenty-two cast iron rollers, weighing about eight tons.

Millions Missing.—The York Gazette states that the office of the Commissioners of the County was broken into, on Saturday night week, and the County orders for 1849 and 1850 destroyed or removed. The papers were thrown into much confusion.—Who the perpetrators of this outrage were, or what could have been the design of it, it is impossible to imagine.

A Splendid Watch.—The Washington Republic describes a most superb watch.—It is composed of diamonds of magnificent beauty. Its value is to be estimated at \$100,000. It is to be disposed of by retail, there being five hundred chances at twenty dollars each. Three hundred of them are already taken. The fourth man who owns it is now stopping at the National Hotel.

Boat.—A carpenter named Isaac Evans, engaged in shingling the roof of a three-story house in Pittsburg, was unfortunately killed on Saturday, by falling from the roof, head foremost, on the curbstone. He was endeavoring, playfully, to catch some apples thrown up to him by a boy.

North Carolina.—We have received the annual message of the Governor of North Carolina to the Legislature of that State.—Gov. Manly alludes in temperate terms to the calm position of the old North State in the present slavery controversy, and commends the disunion spirit that pervades some of the Southern States. He approves of the measures of adjustment recently adopted by Congress, and breathes a loyal devotion to the National Union, but warmly advocates the rights of the South, and says that the destiny of North Carolina is with her Southern sisters.

The first snow of the season fell at Boston on Tuesday.

For the Adams Sentinel.

Practical Joke. At a State Capitol not many miles distant from this place, and at a period of time not very remote from the year 1850, one of the members of the Legislature—which was at that time in session—came with breathless haste into the State Library for a copy of the Bible, as the Committee on Banks wished an oath administered to an officer of one of the Banks of the State, whose solvency and pecuniary condition were then undergoing examination. The Librarian *pro tem.*, as anxious to furnish the desired book, as the member was to receive it, referred to the index of the Library—discovered the case in which a copy of the work was to be found, and repaired thither with a haste increased by the impatience of the Committee's representative. What was supposed to be the first volume of an edition of the Bible, running over 6 or 8 volumes, was obtained and hurriedly pitched to the gentleman in waiting. Without any examination as to the identity of the book, he hastily walked to the room in which the Committee was sitting. The oath was administered, the book kissed, the witness examined, and the report of the Committee made the basis of legislative action.

The next morning the Member who had procured the book, met the Librarian, *pro tem.*, and with a very comical expression of countenance asked him, "Do you know what kind of a Bible that was you gave me yesterday?" The person asked saw from the face of his friend that "something" had occurred, and that some fun had grown out of the affair. "No, what kind was it—was it *Deut.*?" he replied, as some queer idea entered his brain as to the language in which the book was printed. "No," he answered, "it was the *First Volume of Thomas's Sermons.*"

The joke was so good to be kept, and the momentous perpetrator of it often heard it related as a universal mirth-provoker, without his being known how prominent a part he had played in it.

Second Doctrine.

The following earnest sentiments were extracted from a late letter of Hon. JAMES COLEMAN to the committee of invitation of the late Union meeting at Philadelphia:—"But while the two great parties of the country continue to act together in a spirit of patriotic devotion, cherishing attachment to the Union in the hearts of the people, and acting with each other in pursuing a course of policy really national, there is no danger to be apprehended—the Union is safe. Let either of them, however, adopt a more sectional creed, prescribing a course of political action, repugnant to any of the obligations imposed on the citizen by the Constitution, and such party must either sink into an impotent and contemptible minority, or the Union be dissolved. The Constitution will cease to be a bond of union from the moment its violation becomes habitual, in pursuance of any organization, embracing anything like a majority of the people, no matter upon what pretence of obedience to a higher law such organization may be founded.

The citizen's highest law is the Constitution; and if his conscience will not permit him to obey it, let him go hence, from under what to him is afflicting and tyrannical requirements, and seek elsewhere, laws which will be more tender of his scruples—if on the face of the earth laws more tender of men's consciences are employed in their government. Be obedient to your rulers, is a precept of the divine law, and embraces obedience to laws, as well as to those who execute them. Let not, therefore, the people be misled by demagogues, prescribing to them obedience to a law higher than the Constitution of their country. The doctrine of a higher law, which men may obey in preference to the Constitution, cannot be tolerated. Such a doctrine would strike at the foundation of society, be destructive of law, order and security, and lead inevitably to anarchy.—The higher law would be appealed to not only as an excuse for the non-performance of duties imposed by law, but also to justify the violations of law.

In short, the adoption of the higher law doctrine would be a virtual repudiation of the obligations of all laws, authorizing men to obey or violate them, whenever, in their judgment, the higher law is in conflict with them."

Another Congressman Dead.

The Hon. Amos E. Wool, member of Congress from the 6th Congressional district of Ohio, died suddenly on Thursday last. He was about to sail for the unexpected term of the Hon. Mr. Dickinson, who died at Washington during his second session.

Havre de Grace Bank.

The Grand Jury of Hartford county, Md., last week presented a bill of indictment against a large number of the funds of this institution, and Henry Beach, of N. Y., J. Hollister, and J. Fuller, of Buffalo, N. Y., and J. D. Jones, of N. Y., of N. Y., of N